

# The Appleton Crescent.

BY RYAN &amp; BRO.

CITY OF APPLETON, WIS. SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

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The Appleton Crescent.

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RYAN &amp; BRO.

JAMES RYAN, H. D. RYAN.

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The Criminal Witness.

In the spring of 1811, I was called to

Jackson, Alabama, to attend court, having

been engaged to defend a young man who

had been accused of robbing the mail. I

arrived early in the morning, and immedi-

ately had a long conference with my client.

The stolen mail bag had been recovered, as

well as the letters from which the money

had been robbed. These letters were given

me for examination, and I returned them to

the prosecuting attorney. Having got

through my private inquiries about

noon, and as the case would not come off

before the next day, I went into a room in

the afternoon to see what was going on.

The first case that came up was one of

theft, and the prisoner was a young girl not

more than seventeen years of age, named

Elizabeth Madewell. She was very pret-

ty, and here I saw, in a court look which

you seldom find in a culprit. She had been

weeping profusely, but as she found so

many eyes upon her, she became too fright-

ened to weep more.

The complaint against her set forth that

she had stolen a hundred dollars from a

Mrs. Nasoby, and as the case went on, I

found that this Mrs. Nasoby, a wealthy

widow living in town, was the girl's mis-

tress. The girl declared her innocence

in the wildest terms, but circumstances

were hard against her. A hundred dollars

in banknotes had been stolen from her mis-

tress's room, and she was the only one that

had access there.

At this juncture, when the mistress was

upon the witness stand, a young man caught

me by the arm. He was a fine looking

young man, and big tears stood in his eyes.

"They tell me you are a good lawyer," he

whispered.

"I am a lawyer," I answered.

"Then I save her. You certainly can't

let her go if she is innocent."

"Is she your sister?"

"No, sir," he said; "but—here—here—"

he hesitated.

"Has she an enemy?" I asked.

"None that I know of for anything—nobody

that I'd say anything for. Oh, yes, here—"

and he gave me a piece of paper. "I don't

know much, but I can make something out

of it. I'll read it to you." I took the paper

toward the prisoner, and as I was at that

moment looking at it, she caught me by the

eye, and the volume of her indignity

read in her glance resolved me in a moment.

I arose and went to the girl and asked her

if she wished me to defend her. She said

yes. I then informed the court that I was

ready to enter into the case, and was ad-

mitted at once. The loud murmur of satis-

faction that ran quickly through the room

told me where the sympathy of the room

were. I looked at a moment's respite

that I might speak with my client. I

went and sat down by her side and asked

her to state candidly the whole case. She

told me that she had lived with Mrs. Nasoby

for two years and had never had any trouble

before. About two weeks ago, she said,

her mistress lost a hundred dollars.

"She missed it from her drawer," she said

to me, "and asked me about it. I said I

knew nothing about it. That day, my

friend Nancy Luther told Mrs. Nasoby that

she saw me take the money from the draw-

er—that she watched me through the key-

hole. They went to my trunk and found

twenty-five dollars of the missing money

there. But, sir, I never took it and some-

body must have put it there."

"No, sir," she answered.

"Had you ever before detected her in any

dishonesty?"

"No, sir."

"So did you have thought of searching

her trunk had not Nancy Luther advised

and informed you?"

"No, sir."

Mrs. Nasoby left the stand, and Nancy

Luther took her place. She came up with

a bold look, and upon my side cast a defiant

glance, as if to say, "trap me if you can."

She gave me the evidence as I stated.

She said that on the night the money

was taken she saw me not going up

stairs, and it was the only occasion in which

she went up she suspected all was not

right. She followed her up. Elizabeth

went to Mrs. Nasoby's room and shut the

door after her. I stepped down and looked

through the keyhole, and saw her take out

money and put it in her pocket. Then she

stepped down and picked up the lamp, and

as I saw that she was coming out I hurried

away.

I called Mrs. Nasoby to the stand.

"You said that no one save yourself and

the prisoner had access to your room," I

said. "Now could Nancy Luther have en-

tered the room if she wished?"

"Certainly, sir; I meant that no one else

had any right there."

I saw that Mrs. Nasoby, though natu-

rally a hard woman, was somewhat moved by

poor Elizabeth's misery.

"Could your cook have known by any

means in your knowledge, where your

money was?"

"Yes, sir; for she has often come to my

room, while I was there, and I have often

given her money to buy provisions of mar-

ket men who happened to come along with

their wares."

"One more question. Have you known

of the prisoner having used any money

save the one that she was told of?"

"No, sir."

I now called Nancy Luther back, and

she began to tremble a little, though her

look was as bold and defiant as ever.

"Now, Nancy, I said, why did you not in-

form me of this at once? I told you that

my duty was to tell me of what you had seen

and heard, and I told you that I was

toward the prisoner, and as I was at that

moment looking at it, she caught me by the

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# Appleton Crescent.

CITY OF APPLETON, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

## Loyalty to the Constitution.

We are told that the present war is for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our political institutions. That is the pretense on every hand and of all classes and conditions of politicians. As to the proper and best means to accomplish this object, there is a great diversity of opinion, dividing the people up into parties and factions. In fact it is notorious that among our public men, particularly of the Administration party, each one has his own peculiar remedy, his own peculiar means of saving the country, which in some respects differs from that of every other person. But there is one great line of demarcation, on one side or the other of which all citizens in public or private life, who think and act in view of our present national difficulties and with a purpose to obviate and overcome them, naturally find themselves. On one side we find those who abide by the Constitution as it is; who adhere to its compromises and limitations according to their natural and inherited accepted import, as construed by past Legislative and Executive experience and the best statesmanship that has pointed out and illumined our national progress, and as expounded by the authoritative voice of the Constitutional Court of final resort. On the other are found those who set up a partial or exposition of national policy as more worthy and sacred than the Constitution; who appeal to a Higher Law for the rectitude of their intentions and purposes; who study the Constitution with a critical and cavilling spirit that they may avoid by some ingenuity or casuistry of argument its most palatable provisions; who, instead of bringing all measures of public policy, all tenets of parties and all schemes of politicians to the test of the Constitution, strive to reconcile the Constitution to the dictates of a party platform, or to the ambitious and radical projects of some wild enthusiast. It is the same line which has divided parties ever since the adoption of the Constitution—the Democratic strict constructionists from the Federal latitudinarians—under whatever synonym they may have been known.

That the restoration of the Union is a sufficient and justifiable cause for war and all its incidental evils, no reasonable man can hesitate to admit. The unparalleled mustering and equipment of our vast army of volunteers, impelled to enlistment by such motives; hazzarding all selfish interests for the good of their country; and their patient and patriotic endurance of hardship, privation disease and death, manifests to the world that the People of the Northern States are at least self-justified in the prosecution of this purpose by force of arms. There can be no doubt of our earnestness and sincerity, nor of our confidence in the righteousness of our cause.

The people rejoice at the success of our arms; not, as is true, as a proof of superior prowess to the South; but because these victories tend to punish the deluded men who constitute the Southern Army; not because we are looking for their subjugation, but because these achievements tend to restore the beneficent Government of the United States over a population which in a frack of passion and excitement revolted from it; because it brings nearer the end of this intestine struggle, and invites peace, and concord, and harmony again to come and dwell among and rule over us.

How much greater cause for joy is the more peaceful growth of a loyal public sentiment in the infected districts. This is an evidence that the spirit of the old brotherhood still lingers about the homes and hearts of the people of the South, and is an omen of the return of the wandering and erratic star of our political constellation to their regular orbits, and of their reappearance in the heavens in their full lustre; restoring hope to the Old World and confirming it to the New, in the strength, durability and self-sustaining power of free, popular government.

Who does not rejoice that so many men were found in Kentucky true to the Union; who that there is a sufficient reason in Tennessee to bring about, in time, a thorough regeneration of that secession-ridden State; who does not rejoice at the white perils in favor of Union in the old North State, and will not hail with salutes of applause and praise of loud-mouthed cannon her abandonment of the false gods she has been led by fraud or force to worship?

And who, to day, with all their burning hatred at the madness she has excited and the bitter wrongs she has done and caused to be done, would not be glad to welcome South Carolina back into the fold of the Union and throw over her the glorious Stars and Stripes—as an emblem of subjugation, but as a guaranty of liberty—and before her the protectingegis of the Constitution? Who would take from or infringe upon any right reserved to her or to the people—silence her voice or deprive her of her vote in the Councils of the Nation? Who would make her less than any of her sister states?

If there are such, and if they seek by legislation or through any of the departments of the government to rob her of any of her State rights, then such are not seeking for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our political institutions. They are working out a revolution as complete, if not as palpable, as the insurgents themselves seek to accomplish! They are bringing about a consolidation of all legislative and executive power in the Federal Government. They aim at centralization—the very extreme which the framers of the Constitution sought to avoid—a revolution as dangerous to the prosperity, happiness and liberty of the people, as despotism itself.

It looks like rain.

**Governor's Message.**—We are unable to give the Message of Governor Salomon this week. It is a short and sensible document. He alludes to the deaths of Gov. Harvey and Senator Quennett; briefly mentions some of the names of those "who are worthy of thanks and consideration for their exertions in recovering" the body of Gov. H. among which prominently stands that of our former townsman, Hon. P. H. Smith; reports a reduction in the salary and the discontinuance of some of our State Military Officers; alludes to the Sanitary Commission dispatched to Pittsburg Landing, and recommends the sanction of the same; urges the appointing State Agents to look after the sick and wounded soldiers; advises the addition of two Judges to the Supreme Court, in consequence of its present large and increasing business; and mentions the call of the President for the 20th Regiment.

**Apologetic.**—Owing to the enormity of the work being wholly employed in moving to Menasha, and getting settled, during the past week, and a rush of job work and other duties devolving upon the others in the office, our paper has been sadly neglected, for which we owe our readers this apology. Such things cannot be avoided sometimes; but it is more disagreeable to us to be obliged to announce them than it can possibly be to our readers.—*Editor.*

**Other duties devolving upon the others in the office.**—We always supposed the Editor and the "others" (i.e. the boys) plus the editors for that sheet, but had no idea the Junior would admit the fact. Wonder if the above can be taken as a specimen of the "literary" Editor's best. Better confine yourself to making up bogus bills for taxes!

**The Oshkosh Northwestern** has enlarged and come forth in a bright, new dress. It now contains eight pages of printed matter, has a large space devoted to news; gives good literary selections; and generally treats political questions in a conservative manner.—i.e. for a Republican journal. If the people of Oshkosh do right, they will give the Northwestern the support it merits.

**The "there she goes there she goes"** Supreme Court of Wisconsin has reversed its pollywog decision of last winter, in relation to the legality of the taxes, not on account of its legality, but for the public good! We will publish the document in our next.

## Our Literary Table.

**Atlantic Monthly.**—This super-excellent magazine—the June number—is received. Among the writers whose articles appear in this number may be mentioned Whitier, Lowell, Agassiz, Prescott, Flushing, Hale, Tuckerman, Aldrich and others. The volume is rich in variety, and replete with interest. The Atlantic Monthly now deserves to rank as the leading magazine of America.

**Harper's Magazine** for June leads off with an illustrated article on Broadway, which is graphic. "A Dangerous Journey," is concluded. "The Catalina Railroad" is another desert, save paper, properly illustrated. "Rough Riding Down South" is humorous. Miss Muloch contributes a homestead story, and Anthony Trollope gives another installment of "Orley Farm." There are several other interesting papers, and a library of reading in small type, under the headings of "Monthly Record."

**Harper's Weekly** is certainly a fixed and necessary institution of the land. Besides its usual literary, miscellaneous and political matter, it contains the like sketches and illustrations of the War, in each number. "No Name," a capital story by Wilkie Collins, is now being published, \$2.50 per annum. Harper Bros., Franklin Square, N. Y.

**The National Police Gazette** contains all the important criminal news of Europe and America, besides all the latest tricks and traps of the city. Each number is illustrated. Published weekly at \$2 a year. Geo. W. Maltell & Co., No. 3 Tryon Row, N. Y.

**Mme. Demorel's Mirror of Fashion.**—We have received the Summer number of this reflector of Ladies' fashions, and must class it among the best works of the kind extant. It contains everything the ladies want, except money! See Prospectus in our paper.

**The Home Journal** is one of the best, standard, literary papers in the Union. Its columns always swarm with original gems of the first authors of the country. Published weekly at \$2 a year. Morris & Willis, No. 107 Fulton St., N. Y.

**The American Agriculturist** is the best farmer's guide in the States. It contains more original matter for the field and garden than any similar sheet in the East. Terms \$1 a year. Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

**The Milwaukee News** is now among the first papers in the State as a news and political journal. A marked improvement has taken place in the general appearance and tone of the News. Democrats, if you want a paper, from Wisconsin's Commercial City, that will reflect the true sentiments of the masses on all public matters, subscribe for the News. Terms for the daily 7 cents; for the weekly, \$1.00; for the monthly, \$3.00. Milwaukee, Wis.

**S. M. Hewlett.**—The address of this gentleman at Orono Hall Friday evening was a decided success. The Hall being filled by an attentive audience of the admirers and personal friends of Mr. Hewlett. All that is necessary for the success of Mr. H. in Newark is to provide a large place and inform the people. The friends of Temperance everywhere may feel proud of their "Little Monitor" in the attack on the "Merriam" of Intemperance.—*Newark News.*

**Struck by Lightning.**—A barn belonging to Mr. Hann, of the town of Linn, was struck by lightning during the severe thunder storm Sunday night, and burned to the ground with all its contents. It contained 400 bushels of wheat and 1,200 bushels of corn. The loss is a very severe one to Mr. Hann.—*Elkhorn Independent.*

## War Correspondence.

[The following from Sergeant-Major, P. J. WILLIAMS, of the 1st Wis. Cavalry, was received too late for publication in our last. We do not publish the letter entire as our Own Correspondent has given us the most of the matter stricken out.—Ed.]

**Bloomfield, Mo., May 23, '62.**  
**Dear Crescent:** The first battalion of our Regiment received orders to move from Benton Harrocks, St. Louis, April 28th, for Cape Girardeau. The battalions moved down successfully. The last left St. Louis May 2d. Our Regt. had a safe transit with but slight exceptions from St. Louis to this place. The grandeur of the scenery of the Mississippi and its several islands is beyond description, and reminds me of bygone days when steaming up the Rhine.

Cape Girardeau is about 35 north of Cairo, located against and on a sloping bluff about 200 feet high. Three forts constructed of cast-iron, masonry, I think, and guns, but not the highest points of either of these forts is magnificent. The town has a beautiful healthy site, and before the present national troubles commenced, was evidently prosperous. I am informed that at this time the population was 6000, but it has been reduced to about 4000. It is an ancient French town. The houses are chiefly built of red brick and are completely decayed in an architectural beauty. The Roman Catholic Church the only edifice noticeable. It is built in the old-fashioned gothic style. There is a large Catholic College for the education of German students.

After our arrival we pitched our tents about one mile west of the town on the Bloomfield turnpike. Soon after our arrival in Camp, Major Pomeroy was called upon to make a large expedition down towards Dixie. He with about 100 officers, and in the necessary trains, went out on the 24 miles and succeeded in capturing on his way 17 prisoners of war, 45 head of cattle 15 horses, 3 wagon loads of corn, one wagon load of wheat, a buggy, &c.

We have taken here eighteen rebel soldiers, and a goodly number are giving them selves up to the Provost Marshal, Major Pomeroy, and our Colonel is picking up prisoners daily. We have now about 30 rebels imprisoned, among whom is the notorious Col. Phelan.

Before this rebellion broke out, this place was a 2500 inhabitants was very prosperous; now only a dozen families tell the tales of the most inhuman proceedings of the rebel covars. You might as well undertake to command the waters, currents of the ocean, as to get them to "face the music." They are excellently fitted in the "double quick!"

On the evening of the 15th our Colonel discovered that another rebel nest had situated themselves at Chalk Bluff, on the St. Francis river, Ark. The Colonel gave orders to 400 men under his command to march forward that some evening. He arrived the next morning on the north bank of said river and made a halt. He soon discovered that the enemy's camp was situated upon the edge of an almost perpendicular bluff on the opposite side of the river. This being the only crossing point, and the ferry boat, of course, being on the opposite shore, our troops labored under great disadvantages. But quick as thought one of our gallant boys, and all apparent danger, swam across and procured the boat, under a shower of bullets. He returned a slight wound in the right arm. Only fifteen men and horses got across at a time. All moved safely and ran to meet the foe, who were about 75 in number. They were soon engaged and to live, and stood their ground until a reinforcement of another regiment came to their rescue. They then fought desperately for about forty minutes and routed them completely with a loss on our side of one 2d Lieut. and one private killed; one mortally and one slightly wounded. One private lost was a Captain, one orderly and eleven privates killed and sixteen wounded. We took the whole camp equipment and several guns.

The Col. took a new direction the following morning down the Black river. Having marched out 30 miles he encountered a steamer coming up from Memphis with rebel soldiers and supplies. The steamer was taken and found to contain \$20,000 worth of arms and medicines. Sixty officers and privates were taken. A day or two ago Capt. Eggleston sent out a dispatch of twenty men and captured \$8000 worth of tobacco and various other necessities of life.—*P. J. W.*

The following items are from the Green Bay Advocate:  
Good 10 inch shingles are now selling at from 24 to 26 shillings and 16 inch 15 to 16 shillings, by the load in the streets. This looks like a revival of "good old times."

Major Eastman, of the 24th Cavalry, returned to his home in this city on Friday last, on furlough. He will remain until he has recovered from the effects of his serious mishap at St. Louis. He is doing well.

A German named Adam Procter was tried at the Circuit Court in this city last week for an assault with intent to kill, and acquitted. The jury was as follows: 1. Portuguese, 1. Prussian, 1. Bavarian, 1. Half-breed, 2. Americans, 3. Irishmen, and 3. Canadians.—12.

We learn from various sources that large gangs of men are at work on the Fort How, and extension of the C. & N. W. R. R. at Appleton and below. The Hon. Wm. B. Ogden and Perry H. Smith, President and Vice President of that Company, were in our city on Friday and Saturday last for the purpose of fixing up their matters at this end of the road, and forwarding the road as rapidly as possible.

Price, with about 30,000 men, has gone towards Danville, and Beauregard with the rest of the army has gone to Grand Junction.

A Union meeting was held at Norfolk on Saturday last, at which time 1,600 par took.

Washington has elected a clean Union ticket for Mayor and Councilmen. Walbridge re-elected Mayor by about 3000 majority.

Fleming has been waking up within a few days. He made some splendid marches, done some fine fighting and made good exhibit for the Government.

The following losses were sustained by the late retreat of Gen. Banks. The total loss, except in the cavalry, which is light, sum up: Killed, 63; wounded, 122, missing, 623. Stragglers are still occasionally dropping in.

The prize steamer Pales, of London, arrived at New York on Sunday. She was captured on the 26th ult. off Charleston, by the steamer Bienville. She is an iron steamer, and has on board 1,400 kegs of powder, 50 cases of rifles, 800 bags coffee, and some opium. The vessel and cargo are valued at \$200,000.

The evacuation of Corinth commenced on Wednesday and was completed on Thursday night but in great haste, as an immense quantity of property was destroyed and abandoned.

The Supreme Court of Indiana met at Indianapolis on Monday, Hon. James F. Worden, of Port Wayne, was chosen Chief Justice.

The Post Office Department in the Union army at Corinth distributes among the soldiers an average of six thousand letters daily, and two thousand five hundred newspapers. Two hundred and fifty of the latter are New York Herald.

## Official Proceedings of the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors.

The Outagamie County Board of Supervisors met at the Court House, in the City of Appleton, on Monday, June 24, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The following members were present: W. H. P. Bogan, J. J. Steffen and James McGillion, three in number, which constitutes the Board of Supervisors for said County of Outagamie.

W. H. P. Bogan, in the chair, on motion the Board resolved itself into a committee of the whole to transact the business which might be brought before said Board.

The following accounts were read by the Clerk and referred to the committee of the whole:

1. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
2. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
3. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
4. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
5. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
6. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
7. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
8. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
9. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
10. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.

On motion, the Board adjourned till tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

Tuesday, June 24, 9 A. M. Board met, roll called, members all present. Minutes of yesterday's proceedings read and approved.

The following accounts were read and referred to committee of the whole:

1. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
2. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
3. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
4. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
5. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
6. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
7. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
8. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
9. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
10. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.

The committee reported back the following accounts, which were allowed as follows:

1. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
2. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
3. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
4. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
5. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
6. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
7. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
8. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
9. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
10. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.

The following accounts were read and referred to the committee of the whole:

1. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
2. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
3. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
4. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
5. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
6. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
7. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
8. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
9. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
10. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.

Resolved, That the following accounts be allowed as follows:

1. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
2. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
3. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
4. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
5. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
6. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
7. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
8. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
9. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.  
10. J. R. Wood, sheriff, \$1,000.

Resolved, That there is hereby appropriated to each of the members of this Board as mileage and per diem the sums set opposite their respective names as follows:

W. H. P. Bogan, services, \$50.00.  
J. J. Steffen, 5.00.  
James McGillion, 4.75.

On motion the Board adjourned until the 29th day of September, 1862.

The works at Newell's Point have been destroyed. Also the works on Pig Point. The Times' correspondent, speaking of the battle of Sunday says, terribly did the rebels suffer on this as well as the previous day, from the well directed fire of our artillery, piling the ground with the slain.

All the rebel fortifications on Elizabeth River and the Navy Yard have been taken possession of by the navy. The former are to be destroyed.

The Navy Department has received information that Acting Master A. M. Emerson deserted from the Galena on the 16th inst.

The Supreme Court of Indiana met at Indianapolis on Monday, Hon. James F. Worden, of Port Wayne, was chosen Chief Justice.

The Post Office Department in the Union army at Corinth distributes among the soldiers an average of six thousand letters daily, and two thousand five hundred newspapers. Two hundred and fifty of the latter are New York Herald.

The prize steamer Pales, of London, arrived at New York on Sunday. She was captured on the 26th ult. off Charleston, by the steamer Bienville. She is an iron steamer, and has on board 1,400 kegs of powder, 50 cases of rifles, 800 bags coffee, and some opium. The vessel and cargo are valued at \$200,000.

The evacuation of Corinth commenced on Wednesday and was completed on Thursday night but in great haste, as an immense quantity of property was destroyed and abandoned.

## The Rebellion!

Near Corinth, May 30.—General Pope's advance guard, the 39th Ohio Regiment, occupied Corinth at 40 minutes past 6 o'clock this morning, and hoisted the U. S. flag on the court house. The enemy were not long in retreating down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position. In his flight this morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of town, the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at 2,000.

Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. For the last few days their resistance has been slight.

Chicago, May 31.—An Arkansas refugee who arrived from the fleet to-day, says: Little Rock is fully occupied by the federal troops. The Arkansas State Legislature had scattered, and Gov. Reade had fled the State and is now in Jackson, Mississippi.

Washington, May 31.—A brigade of our troops preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island cavalry, entered Front Royal yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and drove out the enemy. Our loss is eight killed, 4 wounded, and one missing. We captured six officers and 150 prisoners.

We recaptured eighteen of our troops, taken by the enemy at Front Royal, a week ago, among whom are several oficers.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including five engines and 11 R. R. cars.

Gen. Banks states that the 5th New York cavalry entered Martinsburg this morning and passed several miles beyond, when they encountered the enemy's cavalry, capturing several prisoners, a wagon, muskets, &c.

Halleck's Headquarters, June 1st.—Reports say that the rebels burned Cyprian Creek Railroad Bridge by misapprehension, causing the destruction of seven locomotives, and as many trains loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores.

We captured three pieces of artillery, 30 mounted prisoners and about 600 infantry, with little loss on our side. He found 2,500 men encamped at Housatonic.

Col. Elliot and commandant arrived after destroying the M. & O. R. R. in several places and a large amount of stores.

Baltimore, June 1.—Gen. Dix left for Fort Monroe, to take command of the Department of Virginia, relieving Gen. Wool, who is reported to be coming here.

Mrs. Greenhow, her daughter, Mrs. Baxley, and Mrs. Morris, four female traitors who have been imprisoned in Washington for some time, were released and sent to Baltimore last evening under a guard, and left for Old Point to be sent South.

Washington, June 1.—During the whole of the battle of this morning, Prof. Lory's billow was overhanging the scene at an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Field of Battle, June 1, 12 M.—We have had a desperate battle, against greatly superior numbers.

At 1 o'clock, the enemy taking advantage of a terrible storm which flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our right flank. Casey's Division which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably. This caused temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost, but Johnston and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy, and at the same time they were aided by great exertions in bringing up Gen. Sigel's Division, and Richardson's Division, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with their dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom is Gen. Pettigrew, and Col. Long.

Our loss is heavy, but the enemy's must be enormous.

Several fine bayonet charges were made. G. B. McKILLIAN.

Was taken, June 3.—The enemy was driven out of Strasburg last evening by Gen. Fremont's advance guard, and have been closely pursued to day by his forces, and Gen. Bayard's cavalry brigade, which checked the enemy, and at the same time they were aided by great exertions in bringing up Gen. Sigel's Division, and Richardson's Division, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with their dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom is Gen. Pettigrew, and Col. Long.

Our loss is heavy, but the enemy's must be enormous.

Several fine bayonet charges were made. G. B. McKILLIAN.

**CHICAGO OFFICE, JUNE 6.**  
The Wheat market is still rather quiet, yet our figures are 2 1/2 cents better than last week. Not much grain coming in. Those who have wheat on hand should sell now.

Wool begins to come in slowly. Mr. Hutchinson, at the Washen Factory, will pay all that wool is worth. No material change in general markets.

**APPLETON PRICE CURRENT.**

**CORRECTED WEEKLY.**  
Flour, Where Wanted, \$1.00 @ 1.25  
Wheat, White Winter, 70 @ 80  
Barley, Spring, 50 @ 60  
Oats, 40 @ 50  
Corn, 30 @ 40  
Rye, 40 @ 50  
Hemp, 10 @ 20  
Lard, 10 @ 20  
Tallow, 10 @ 20  
Butter, 10 @ 20  
Eggs, 10 @ 20  
Honey, 10 @ 20  
Maple Sugar, 10 @ 20  
Syrup, 10 @ 20  
Molasses, 10 @ 20  
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Lentils, 10



## Our Woodland Home.

James Ryan, Local Editor.  
Henry D. Ryan, Assistant.

### POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Mail arrives at 9:45 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.  
Mails leave at 10:30 a. m. and at 8:30 p. m.  
Mails leave at 10:30 a. m. and at 8:30 p. m.  
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### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

St. Andrew's, First Ward, Rev. Joseph Anderson, Pastor. Services in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:30. Sabbath School and Bible Class in the morning at 10:30. Social service in the evening at 7:30.  
St. Paul's, Second Ward, Rev. P. B. D. Pastor. Services in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:30. Sabbath School and Bible Class in the morning at 10:30. Social service in the evening at 7:30.  
St. John's, Third Ward, Rev. Louis Noel, Pastor. Services in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:30. Sabbath School and Bible Class in the morning at 10:30. Social service in the evening at 7:30.

### SECRET SOCIETIES.

Waverly Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., meets at 8:00 p. m. every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month.  
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, meets at 8:00 p. m. every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month.  
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25 Dan Fitzpatrick will have some "goings" at his capital house, in New London, on the coming Fourth of July. More soon.

25 Farmers will find two items of interest in this paper, viz: our "Agricultural" on the 4th page, and our Market Report.

25 Let all bear in mind the meeting of the Agricultural Society. Every man who has the vital interests of our County at heart, should attend to these matters.

25 The Bridge over the Mill Race, at the north end of the River Bridge, must have some new plank soon, or we will have a record in accident.

25 The Good Templars, of our city, will have their Anniversary Festival on Monday next. It will be on the picnic plan in the day, and a social in the evening. A good time is anticipated.

25 See T. G. Reed's advertisement. Mr. Reed's reputation is too well established to need any recommendation from us. He convinces yourselves by actual demonstration.

25 Energy, ability and integrity are the essential factors to successful progress. This is fully illustrated by the manner in which Mr. George Payzant conducts the mercantile business. See list of goods and prices in today's paper.

25 George McDonald, Superintendent of the Improvement Company, informs us that the largest land ever transported in one boat over the line, went through to Green Bay, on the Bay City, Tuesday last. It weighed one hundred and ninety tons!

25 "There is a society where none in trades," is very applicable to J. F. Johnson & Co.'s quiet retreat on College Avenue. Everything—and more of it—from a dish of delicious strawberries to a cooling cream, can be had here. See notice and then turn your face hitherwards.

25 Are our citizens intending to celebrate the coming Anniversary of our National Independence in a becoming manner? Never we should have a Universal Celebration it is the present year! What say the Towns and Villages in the County to a Union Demonstration of the Whole County?

25 "That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Stakeholders, probably, would have said the same thing could be had a new view of that romantic and hole, near Pay & Humphrey's, three days after a storm of rain! Its maw should be satiated with all the Street Commissioners and Aldermen Appleton has ever produced!

25 Some of our side-walks need repairing badly. In fact in many places they are dangerous. Now why will not the Common Council confer upon the Street Com'r or Marshal, the power to compel property holders to keep their walks in repair? An ordinance may be necessary to effect the improvement so necessary and desirable. Say, will it be done?

25 THE BANNER TOWN.—Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Meade, we have twenty CASH PAYING SUBSCRIBERS in the Town of SHILOH in this County. This is one of the best Towns in the County. An energetic population; a fine Agricultural country; a large manufacturing and lumber interest; cannot be excelled in the line of shingles; and is a good section for Eastern farmers to settle in.

25 Francis Nicolini, step son of F. Berard of this city, was in the Third Virginia Reg't at the recent Winchester fight. He was taken prisoner by the rebels; made his escape during the subsequent fight, by taking his chances on a run in an open field; received two shots in his back and arm; he had done; traveled 70 miles in a day and night; and is ready to give the rebels another turn. He is a member of Co. E.

25 Smeaton.—The logs have nearly passed this point and the river will soon be clear.

The Wolf is quite low; the water is nearly at the low water mark. Morse & Jordan's Mill is sawing about 12,000 feet of lumber per day. They employ nearly twenty men at present. V. D. Morse, of this firm, is about returning to Berlin.

The prices of common lumber per M. is \$6; clear \$9; No. 1 shingles \$1.75; No. 2 \$1.37; wages per month \$14 to \$18 per day \$1.

J. L. C. MEADE.

## Lawrence University—Anniversary Exercises.

The literary exercises in connection with the Sixth Commencement of Lawrence University will be as follows:  
Exhibition of Preparatory Class, Friday evening, June 20.  
Baccalaureate Discourse, Sunday, 2 p. m., June 22.  
Missionary Sermon on Sunday evening, by Rev. E. Cooke, D. D.  
Examination begins on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M. and closes on Tuesday A. M. Address before the Philanthropic Society on Monday evening by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago.

Ladies' Exhibition, Tuesday afternoon. Address before the Phoenix Society on Tuesday evening, by Hon. W. Pitt Lynde of Milwaukee.  
Commencement on Wednesday.  
Trustees and Visitors are requested to meet on Monday, at 2 p. m.  
Friends of the institution and of education generally, are invited to be present.

R. Z. Mason, President.  
Appleton, May 21, 1892.

We copy the above programme of the approaching Commencement exercises of Lawrence University, from the Chicago Northwestern Advocate, of the 4th inst.

We look for a large attendance of visitors from abroad this year than ever before, for the reason that we have two trains a day now, and people may come in on the morning train, and if necessary can return home the same day. The College societies have each secured gentlemen of ability to address them.

It is likely that the fare on the cars will be reduced, so as to make the expense of attending these exercises comparatively light. But we merely make this a surmise, and in our next we will endeavor to give full particulars.  
The citizens will, as usual, of course open their houses to visitors, giving all a genuine Appleton welcome.

### A Card.

I wish through the medium of the Crescent to publicly express my gratitude to the citizens of Appleton, who labored so energetically and successfully in saving my store from the recent fire. Had it not been for your generous efforts, my property, the result of years of hard toil, would have been swept into ashes. Then accept my heartfelt thanks, and rest assured your kindness shall never be forgotten.

CHARLES MORT.

Appleton, June 6th, 1892.

25 We made a flying visit to Oshkosh on Saturday last, returning same day. Spent an hour very pleasantly with Brother Nevitt of the Northwestern. Called at the Courthouse, but alas, for human probabilities, the Editor had vanished the ranch! Both offices were enjoying an attack of Job Work and a dearth of advertisements. Judging from these newspapers, one would imagine the place to be on a par with Depue, in a business point. Oshkosh merchants must have heaps (!) of energy, from the way they advertise. The city has improved very materially in the past few years, both in a mechanical and ornamental view. Algonquin and several other streets contain numbers of fine residences with beautiful grounds. With the exception of shipping and transportation, business is quite dull. Oshkosh has all the essential necessities—a fine surrounding farming country, easy transportation and healthy climate—for a future business center. But when manufacturing facilities and business energy is demanded, come to "Our Woodland Home."

25 The Motor's dirty flag at this establishment, in regard to the patronage of the students of our College, is worthy the sneaking grin from whence it originated. We never have nor ever will be bought by some folks we wet off for party patronage. The past is our guarantee for the future. We will endeavor to be impartial, but at the same time independent. The coming of the Motor can be accounted for in the fact that several programmes and handbills—amounting to about \$25—will soon be necessary! "Jay gosh."

25 Oh! L. B. Boyce, who has been giving the students a course of Gymnastics, closed his class on Thursday Evening, in an Exhibition at the College. By invitation we were present, and were truly surprised to note the progress made in so brief a period—two weeks.

Resolutions returning thanks of class to Mr. R. were unanimously passed. The class will continue in active operation. Our citizens should not allow Mr. R. to depart until they take at least one course of Gymnastic training.

25 Great Reduction in the prices of dry goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes, tea, coffee, sugars, molasses, saleratus, soap, tobacco, kerosene oil, whole oil, lard, pork, brooms, &c., &c., &c.  
Competition being the "life of trade," I have reduced prices to the lowest living rates, and shall not permit any store, "new" or old, to undersell me for cash! New goods just received.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine my stock, and enquire prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
May 27th, 1892. PETER WHITE.

25 An adjourned meeting of the Outagamie Co. Agricultural Society will be held at the Coker House, in this city, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, at 1 o'clock P. M. All Officers and Members, or those who should be members, neglecting to attend said meeting will be severely dealt with. By order of the President.

Appleton, May 26, 1892.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,  
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,  
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,  
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

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172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,  
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

## VICTORY.

### PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

Cash Still Purchases Goods!

Good Times Come again Once More!

Latest Dispatches!!

FAY & HUMPHREY

CHEAPEST STOCK

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Offer offered the Public in Appleton.

Hats & Caps.

Is Full and must phase all in Style, Quality, and Prices.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Beyond all Competition.

Custom Department

BROAD CLOTHS.

Harris' Cassimeres.

SILK MIXED CASSIMERES.

DOESKIN.

Linon & Cotton

GOODS.

APPLETONIANS

AND ALL OTHERS

Are invited to call and see for themselves if these things are not so.

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, SOCKS, TIES, SHIRTS, DRESSERS, BRACES, CAPS.

WOOL YARN.

All Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Singer's Sewing Machine.

Call and Examine for Yourself.

BULLETIN

FROM

Head Quarters.

BRILLIANT OPENING

OF THE

SUMMER CAMP.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS!!

Reviews, we invite your attention to a splendid stock of New Goods, now open at the Brick Store, next the bank, comprising:

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, AND GROCERIES.

In each of these departments we have a large and

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

Our aim is to furnish goods of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

WE PROMISE GREATER BARGAINS

An excellent assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods: Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety and latest styles; Ladies' Hosiery; Trunks, Suitcases, Traveling Bags, and many other goods.

Wm. S. Warner,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

General Land and Collecting

Will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Payment of Taxes, Collection of Debts, Conveyancing, &c.

Office over his new Store on College Avenue, Appleton, Wis.

He has for sale or exchange, a large quantity of valuable land in Outagamie County. Also a large number of

Lots, Stores, Dwellings, &c., in the City of Appleton, which he will sell very low, and on long time.

Also a first class Store and Office for rent on reasonable terms.

## ADKINS' COLUMN.

### Great Excitement

### STONE BLOCK!

Good Times Come again Once More!

Latest Dispatches!!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

In the line of

DRY GOODS.

Groceries and Provisions.

Hardware & Tinware.

TIN SHOP.

Cooking, Barber, Bath and Office Stoves, latest and most approved patterns.

Crockery, Glassware & Looking Glasses, A GOOD ASSORTMENT.

Wooden & Willow Ware, Floor & Feeds.

Colony, Syracuse, Tens, Colosseum, Syrup, Vinegar, Dried Fruit, Raisins, Soda, &c., &c.

Knows on hand all the Patent Medicines of the age, as well as a full assortment of

Drugs, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

WALL, WINDOW, CURTAIN, WRAPPING, WRITING, AND

PRINTING PAPER.

consistently on hand. Printers and all papers to be first rate, as we have improved the machinery of the Paper Mill lately, and now do good work.

OILS, OILS.

Clearer—brighter than any other on the coast. KEROSENE, LAMP, TURPENTINE, LAMP, OIL, &c., &c.

Lamps, Lamps, Lamps

All kinds, styles, and for sale at low rates.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

and implements of all kinds almost that may be required on a farm.

WHOLESALE.

Country merchants of any goods for cash, sold at low prices.

CALL AND SEE US!

And we shall always aim to give you complete service, and to have you satisfied. If you are not, we will refund your money.

By ADKINS.

Bonnets and Hats.

Trimmed and untrimmed.

Great Bargains.

SMITH'S

Appleton Bookstore.

North Side College Avenue, Appleton.

SIGN OF THE BIG BOOK.

The following varieties of goods always on hand:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, COLLEGE AND COMMON SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, TRUNKS, BOOKS, &c., &c.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, Musical Instruments, Toys, Stationery, Pen and Pencil, Paper, Ink, &c., &c.

ANALYST

CURTAINS.

GILT MOULDINGS.

Any, &c.

Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

Remember, 42 North at College Avenue, two doors west of the Brick Store.

Appleton, April 11, 1892.

G. M. SMITH.

NEW

SPRING

GOODS.

## HEADQUARTERS

### OUR COUNTY

### J. E. HARRIMAN

Variegated and ready to disperse to the winds for the ready receipt, the latest news of the day, and the first class news establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

STATIONERY.

CURTAIN AND WALL PAPER, FANCY ARTICLES IN ABUNDANCE.

GILT MOULDING.

Scientific varieties will be made to suit the taste, and great variety, warranted to please. Call and examine specimens.

Always at Home

Sugar! Sugar!

Best brown sugar only to be had in this city.

Tremendous Victory!

AT THE

Union Meat Market.

HART & WATERS, Proprietors.

Don't forget to call on Union Meat Market, Appleton.

We would most respectfully inform the citizens of Appleton and vicinity that they are fully prepared to supply their market with

Fresh, Corned and Dried Beef.

Preserved and Salt Pork.

Hams, Veal, Mutton, Game.

Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs.

Vegetables of all kinds, in season.

Baskets, Wooden Ware.

Tobacco and Cigars.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

At ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cents per lb.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

Clothing.

A full assortment of Summer Goods, Pants, and Vests, very cheap.

\$2,000

REWARD.

Whereas the practice of Creditors having been abolished in the State of Wisconsin, to the satisfaction of the public, for diverse reasons, to follow the example of:

Self Preservation.

The first law of nature requires that in times of the present, and I predict that one-half the Merchants who maintain establishments in the old way, will be laid up in their beds within one year.

Therefore, we earnestly, that from and after the first day of January, 1893, the

Crediting Practice

will be suspended by the subscribers, and when received on this method, will be a matter of 10 per cent. to the purchaser and to the creditor, the cost of interest and delay will amount to more than that cost. If every man will buy only what he can pay for, he will be saved from ruin.

And, when the time comes, when the subscribers will be suspended by the subscribers, and when received on this method, will be a matter of 10 per cent. to the purchaser and to the creditor, the cost of interest and delay will amount to more than that cost. If every man will buy only what he can pay for, he will be saved from ruin.

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